

ANNEX A

President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Enacted	FY 2009 Request
PEPFAR	4,518,023	5,970,542	6,002,976

The vision of the Emergency Plan is to turn the tide against the global pandemic of HIV/AIDS. On May 30, 2007, President George W. Bush announced his intention to work with Congress to reauthorize the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR). The five-year, \$30 billion proposal would build upon the United States' initial five year \$15 billion commitment made in 2003; enacted levels over the first five years have totaled \$18.8 billion. To achieve this vision, the new plan emphasizes continuation and expansion.

Continuation – Supporting a comprehensive approach to HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment and care, in close partnership with host country governments and national and international partners, is central to PEPFAR and serves as the foundation for future support. People in care and treatment programs have life-long needs, and the American people will continue to support those served during PEPFAR's first five years. In addition, PEPFAR will continue its rigorous focus on performance and results.

Expansion– PEPFAR will expand efforts to strengthen health systems and to leverage programs of the U.S. Government (USG) and other partners that address malaria, tuberculosis, child and maternal health, clean water, food and nutrition, education, and other needs. The Emergency Plan will emphasize transitioning from an emergency response to a more sustainable response with support for health workforce and systems capacity-building in both the governmental and non-governmental sectors. The response will also continue to expand life-saving treatment, comprehensive prevention programs, and care for those in need, including three new specific goals, set by the President, of support for:

- (1) Treatment for 2.5 million people;
- (2) Prevention of more than 12 million new infections; and
- (3) Care for more than 12 million people, including 5 million orphans and vulnerable children (OVCs).

Power of Partnerships –The President's proposal includes the development of a "Partnership Compact" model, with a goal of strengthening the commitment of host countries to the fight against HIV/AIDS. In select countries, USG resources will contribute to host countries' efforts to fight their HIV epidemics through:

- Increasing their own resources, according to economic ability, for HIV/AIDS and health systems so that the combined resources can achieve the new prevention, treatment and care goals; and
- Implementing policies and practices to optimize effectiveness of resources in key areas, e.g. health workforce expansion, gender equity, protection of the rights of orphans,

effective HIV counseling and testing, and others to be identified as compacts are developed, including benchmarks for progress.

As PEPFAR is a performance-driven initiative, the compacts are expected to include mutually-agreed upon targets in prevention, treatment and care to demonstrate achievement of the joint PEPFAR and host country goals.

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(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Enacted	FY 2009 Request
Department of State	3,248,120	4,661,930	4,779,000
Global HIV/AIDS Initiative/Global Health and Child Survival Account	3,246,520	4,661,930	4,779,000
Country Programs (Including Other Bilateral)	2,469,835	3,640,602	4,087,000
Technical Support/Strategic Information/Evaluation	316,688	382,733	424,000
International Partnerships, <i>of which:</i>	407,200	580,262	235,000
<i>GHAI Global Fund Contribution</i>	377,500	545,545	200,000
<i>UNAIDS</i>	29,700	34,717	35,000
Oversight and Management	52,797	58,334	33,000
Foreign Military Financing Account	1,600	0	0
United States Agency for International Development /1	688,233	523,362	439,119
Bilateral - Child Survival and Health/Global Health and Child Survival HIV/AIDS	325,000	347,165	342,030
Bilateral - Child Survival and Health/Global Health and Child Survival TB	80,773	141,840	84,500
Child Survival and Health/Global Health and Child Survival Global Fund Contribution	247,500	0	0
Bilateral HIV - Other Accounts (including ESF, FSA, AEEB)	20,869	23,964	0
Bilateral TB - Other Accounts (including ESF, FSA, AEEB)	14,091	10,393	12,589
Department of Health and Human Services	581,670	777,250	784,857
CDC Global AIDS Program	120,985	118,863	118,727
NIH HIV/AIDS Research	361,685	363,628	366,130
NIH Global Fund Contribution	99,000	294,759	300,000
Department of Defense	0	8,000	0
Total, President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief	4,518,023	5,970,542	6,002,976

Country Programs

The Emergency Plan request will continue programs built over the first five years in 15 focus countries: Botswana, Cote d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Guyana, Haiti, Kenya, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, Rwanda, South Africa, Tanzania, Uganda, Vietnam and Zambia. These funds will finance individual country budgets and central programs that carry out activities in the countries; strategic information and evaluation activities; and central technical oversight and management.

During FY 2009, PEPFAR will continue to strengthen USG bilateral HIV/AIDS programs beyond the current 15 focus countries by working across all country programs to improve HIV/AIDS leadership, coordination, collaboration, and adherence to best practices. The Emergency Plan offers an opportunity to develop and implement consistent HIV/AIDS policies and programs across bilateral prevention, care, and treatment initiatives and to harmonize and standardize reporting. Additionally, the request supports over 90 bilateral programs outside of the current 15 focus countries.

International Partners

The contributions of multilateral institutions and international organizations to combating HIV/AIDS remain vital to a comprehensive response to the disease. The diverse drivers and consequences of HIV/AIDS necessitate leadership from international partners with wide-ranging expertise. The U.S. Government will continue to strengthen its relationships with multilateral institutions and international organizations such as the World Health Organization (WHO), the Joint United Nations Program on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, and the World Bank, in order to amplify global action against HIV/AIDS by encouraging coordination and seeking to leverage comparative strengths to fill gaps in current activities and ensure efficient and effective use of funds.

As part of the Emergency Plan, the request includes contributions to both the Global Fund (\$500 million total) and UNAIDS (\$35 million total).

HIV/AIDS Research Activities

The FY 2009 Emergency Plan budget request maintains support for biomedical and behavioral research to combat HIV/AIDS, and continues the fight against tuberculosis, a serious and common co-infection for HIV-infected individuals. This request includes support for HHS/NIH research. A detailed budget request for all HHS HIV/AIDS research is included in the HHS/NIH Office of AIDS Research Congressional Budget Justification.

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(\$ in thousands)

Objective	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Enacted	FY 2009 Request
Investing in People	4,518,023	5,970,542	6,002,976
Total	4,518,023	5,970,542	6,002,976

The entire PEPFAR budget request falls within the Investing in People functional objective, health program area, and HIV/AIDS program element of the Foreign Assistance Framework.

Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART)

The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) has evaluated the Emergency Plan using three PARTs, of: The Focus Countries, Other Bilateral Country Programs, and the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (Global Fund). The programs were evaluated on program purpose and design, strategic planning, program management, and program results and accountability. Each of the three programs is demonstrating results and progress through each PART update.

The Office of the Global AIDS Coordinator (S/GAC) updates the Emergency Plan PART assessments every spring and fall as instructed by OMB. Each PART assessment outlines specific areas of improvement for the programs. PEPFAR has made significant progress in addressing those recommendations.

For the focus countries, the Emergency Plan has achieved the PART recommendation to undertake an internal review of focus country budget allocations based on performance data and pipeline capacity during the development of FY 2007 and FY 2008 allocations. It also has developed and implemented a system to capture expenditures by focus country. PEPFAR is implementing the "Staffing for Results" model of workforce planning, implementing new instructions to reduce the reporting burden of country teams, and developing standardized portfolio review tools for partner performance reviews.

For other bilateral country programs, the Emergency Plan has already achieved the following PART recommendations: (1) USAID completed implementation of its new financial management system; (2) PEPFAR has provided an aggressive target as a measure of the program's long-term success, which now is included as a required PART measure; and (3) PEPFAR developed a system that Other Bilateral country programs use to plan annual programming and to report on past results. Currently, PEPFAR is working with Other Bilateral country programs to improve data quality through training and developing a distance-learning platform for continued technical assistance.

PEPFAR has also worked with the Global Fund to improve its financial management practices, and is currently: conducting an evaluation of Technical Assistance provided directly by the USG to support implementation of Global Fund grants; helping improve the Global Fund's policies governing Local Fund Agent responsibilities and performance; and working with the Global

Fund Secretariat to improve its performance-based systems to include reporting on program activity by budget amount and reporting on sub-recipient activity.